

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year, \$7.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.00
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00

OFFICES.
Omaha: The Bee Building,
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twelfth
and F streets.
Council Bluffs: 19 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 160 City Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 614 Fourteenth Street.
St. Louis: 21 Park Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.
Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following is a true and correct copy of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1900, as follows:

1.	27,310	16.	27,485
2.	26,525	17.	27,100
3.	27,180	18.	27,140
4.	27,100	19.	26,970
5.	27,300	20.	27,015
6.	27,400	21.	27,050
7.	27,200	22.	27,500
8.	27,170	23.	27,470
9.	27,110	24.	27,230
10.	27,110	25.	27,230
11.	27,150	26.	27,390
12.	27,200	27.	27,325
13.	27,350	28.	27,400
14.	26,900	29.	27,490
15.	27,170	30.	26,805

Total 815,930

Less unsold and returned copies, 11,322

Net total sales, 804,608

Net daily sales, 26,840

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1900.

M. B. HUNTING, Notary Public.

(Seal)

We have the word of Jim Dahman that Bryan "is as confident of winning as a man can be." He was just as confident in 1896, but—

Candidate Oldham should remember there are other ways of ascertaining whether a gun is loaded besides blowing in the muzzle.

Edgar Howard would doubtless like to call in a few of the artistic remarks produced by his pen of which he was so proud when sitting on the editorial tripod.

Bryan has captured Philadelphia, according to the dispatches to popocratic papers. Election returns will show, however, that it has escaped by several thousand majority.

Comment us to the elastic imagination of the enthusiastic Bryanite who has visions of colonization, corruption of voters and coercion which throw him into spasms every five minutes.

The Jekyll and Hyde circular is a part of the play which a corrupt cabal of dark-lantern patriots has launched in the name of the so-called Republican league organized in the interest of the fusion campaign.

The name of its Washington correspondent has not appeared in the local Bryan organ since he gave out a signed statement giving up Bryan and declaring that the election of McKinley is assured. Wonder if he lost his job? Talk about coercion!

Edgar Howard is troubled in his dreams over the things he has said editorially regarding prominent fusionists and the people of Omaha. He is wondering in his waking hours why he did not sell his newspaper property before he wrote them.

Police Judge Gordon finds himself between the two horns of a dilemma. He is afraid to appeal from the ruling on the demurrer questioning the jurisdiction of the court over his impeachment trial and he is also afraid to proceed to trial. Why not resign?

In one of his speeches in New Jersey Bryan flattered himself that the people of the east were not so much afraid of him as they were four years ago. Possibly if he ran for the presidency seven or eight times more he might be able to carry some of these eastern states.

Possibly Candidate Oldham did not violate the Nebraska statute by betting on the election, but it has come down to a question of veracity between the camera and Oldham. The camera has a good reputation for truth and veracity, and besides there is corroborating evidence.

Democrats are not making any complaint that ex-President Cleveland is verbose during the present campaign. Even a shorter message than his famous tariff delivery, stating that he was supporting Bryan, would be a source of much joy to them. But it cometh not.

The worst form of coercion that came to light in the campaign of 1896 was in the wholesale discharge of correspondents by the Omaha Bryan organ because they refused to get in line for its political favorite. At that time The Bee printed a number of interesting letters exposing this Bryanite coercion, which is doubtless being practiced again.

THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The statement made by Mr. Worcester, of the Taft commission, ought to command the serious attention of every American citizen. It bears out absolutely every statement made in these columns in regard to the attitude of the Bryanite party as an influence in inciting the Filipinos in their resistance to the United States government.

The man who makes this statement is not a politician. On the contrary he is an educator whose whole life has been spent outside of politics and who is not today identified or affiliated with any political party. There is not a man in the nation today who has a better claim upon the respect and the confidence of the intelligent people of the country than Dean Worcester of the University of Michigan, and when he declares, as he has done, that the maintenance of opposition to American authority in the Philippines is due to the influence of the Bryanite party, no fair-minded man can doubt or question that he is right, particularly when his statement is supported by other testimony of the most indubitable character.

Dean Worcester says that the announcement of the Bryan policy in regard to the Philippines puts to a stop the surrenders under the terms of the amnesty proclamation and brought about a renewal of hostilities in portions of the island of Luzon. In evidence of this he cites facts which are beyond dispute. Every bit of honest and trustworthy testimony coming from the Philippines is to the effect that the influence exerted by the encouragement held out by the "anti-imperialist" element and the promises of the Bryanite party stimulates the opposition to American authority and justifies the opinion that were it not for this resistance to American authority would long ago have ceased and that today there would be complete peace and order in the archipelago.

It cannot be reasonably doubted that the followers of Aguinaldo, who constitute a small minority of the natives, are today building their hopes of being able to control the entire archipelago upon the success of the Bryanite party. They expect, in the event of the success of Bryan, to establish an oligarchy, with Aguinaldo at its head, which will extend its power over all the islands, not by the consent of the people, but by force of arms. It is needless to say that the Tagalogs, in carrying out their policy, would be perfectly relentless. Left to themselves they would pursue a course of relentless conquest and nobody would be spared that did not yield to their rule. Neither the foreigner nor the native would escape their ruthless demands and exactions.

This is what the United States government has to consider. Its title to the Philippine Islands is beyond question. It is recognized by the civilized world. It is as firmly grounded as the title of Great Britain or Germany or France to any of their insular possessions. There is a great responsibility involved in this possession which the republican party insists that it is the duty of the nation to meet, but which the democratic party asserts that the nation should disregard. The verdict of the people will determine what is the duty of the nation in respect to this most vital matter.

BYRAN AS A DODGE.

Whatever may be thought of the sincerity of a man who aspires to the highest office within the gift of the people who will not meet, without quibbling, the issues which he has himself raised, one cannot help but admire his agility in dodging questions which promise to be embarrassing. In the west Mr. Bryan started out to beat the silver tonant and sound the silver hearg with an industry which would drown out all other noises. When he visited the east the silver harp was unstrung for fear it would utter a note discordant to sound money ears, while the ghost of imperialism and the trust scarecrow were made to do their turn toward corraling timid voters in the calamity camp.

While in Maryland someone asked Bryan: "How about 16 to 1?" His reply was that all our silver money was issued on the 16 to 1 ratio and that the present republican administration had coined silver at that ratio. This may have satisfied Mr. Bryan but it is not likely that it satisfied the questioner who evidently desired to know whether Bryan, as president, would pay the government's obligations in silver instead of maintaining all money on a parity by giving the holder the option as to silver or gold.

In New Jersey he did not attempt to come even this near answering the question, but said: "I will remind him that his desire to hear something about money and nothing about human rights illustrates the sordid level on which the republican party is fighting this campaign." Four years ago this "sordid level" was Mr. Bryan's paramount issue and it is still held up as such in silver states of the west, where it is considered necessary to secure the electoral vote.

Compare Bryan's dodging with the attitude of Roosevelt's straight forwardness while in Colorado. The republican vice presidential candidate, when asked in that silver state about silver, replied that he stood on the republican platform—endorsing the gold standard—a platform every plank of which its advocates were willing to carry into every state of the union.

If Mr. Bryan will dodge before election, in one section of the country on one issue and in another section on some other, what could be expected of him should he be elected? What reliance could his supporters place upon his campaign utterances? What evidence have they to show when he was sincere and when insincere? These are considerations apart from the question of the correctness of any of the policies

advocated by him and indicates that a vote cast for him is as great a hazard as buying a sealed package at a sale of unclaimed goods.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The special feature of The Bee Sunday is a camera description of Senator Hanna's campaign tour through Nebraska, reproducing photographs taken for the purpose by The Bee's staff artist, who accompanied the senator on his special train.

The frontpiece is a striking picture of Senator Hanna and the engineer of the train crew, while an entire page of snapshots shows the stupendous crowds at different stopping places along the line. Explanatory of the pictures is a gossip sketch of the trip written by The Bee's special Washington correspondent, who was also a member of the party.

Carpenter's letter this week, accompanied by the usual interesting photographic illustrations, tells to what extent the Chinese have made use of modern machinery and American devices; it describes the Chinese factories and the factory workers, contrasting the primitive methods with those that have been introduced as a result of foreign invasion.

Another illustrated article of current interest portrays the new discoveries in the cradle of the human race of primitive cities buried for centuries but now dug up by archaeologists, throwing new light upon the earliest relics of historic man.

The miscellaneous subjects treated pictorially are equally attractive, including portraits of General Sikes, who visited Omaha last week, of the new Nebraska grand master of the Odd Fellows and the new president of the Nebraska Rebecca assembly, a novel Woman's Campaign club organized at Wahoo, and so forth.

In addition to the pictorial and literary features The Bee contains all the news, giving particular attention at this time to the closing presidential campaign, which is absorbing interest far and wide.

Readers who want the best paper will insist upon having The Bee.

The republican bolters' league is about to circulate a manifesto to the voters of Douglas county embodying the resolutions purporting to have been passed September 5 by the Union Veteran club of Douglas county. Those so-called resolutions were introduced at a meeting attended by fifteen persons by George Hess, one of the school board boodle gang, and passed by a vote of ten, a majority of whom were of the same class of Hessians for revenue. The resolutions bear on their face the imprint of malice and falsehood. No honest union veteran has ever had any just grievance against The Bee or its editor, who has an honorable discharge from service in the army of the United States and has no apologies to make for his conduct in the army or out of the army.

Put down all the fakes about the colonization of voters by republicans as pure fabrications. No one is eligible to vote in Nebraska unless he has a six months' residence in the state and been in the ward and precinct the prescribed time. If any fraudulent registration is detected there should be no difficulty whatever in apprehending the illegal voters. As a matter of fact the noise of the fusionists is simply designed to cover up their own crooked work, of which evidence is already at hand, and to give an excuse to the democratic sheriff for a repetition of his unlawful interference with the election by swearing in as deputies the hired workers of the fusion committee.

When the Pennsylvania miners struck for higher wages the calamity party was in great glee. Now they have won their point and are to return to work the party of prosperity rejoices with them and even the calamity organs have to admit that Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican committee, was instrumental in settling the trouble on the basis of an increase.

If anything were lacking to prove that the course adopted by Mr. Bryan was directly responsible for the continuation of the rebellion in the Philippines, it is furnished by the letter of Dean Worcester of Ann Arbor university, who makes the charge in so many words. Dean Worcester is not a partisan, but an educator, whose position and character entitle him to full credence.

Seeing that the people were not unduly excited over the possibility of an army of 100,000 men the democrats have raised it a few thousand and now say this is but a stepping stone to making the country one vast military camp. As such action cannot be taken without the consent of the people through congress the scarecrow has not enough backing to keep it standing until election day.

If reports from China are to be believed the dignitaries of that country are the most accommodating lot in the world. As soon as they ascertained the powers had demanded their punishment they relieved the emperor of all embarrassment by committing suicide. In this country men turned out of office for their misdeeds turn over to the opposition and run for another office.

Democrats could save much mental exertion by simply substituting the name of McKinley for Lincoln in the speeches made during the life of the martyr president. But for the name no one would recognize the difference between their assaults on Lincoln and their assaults on McKinley, and yet these same people assert they are the residuary legatees of Lincoln.

Get Your Attachments Ready.

Philadelphia North American.

The autian has not settled that little bill which Uncle Sam has been dunning him

about for a year or two, but he is negotiating for two cruisers with American builders. It might be a good scheme to keep an eye on those ships, and have an attachment ready.

Both of Same Opinion.
Philadelphia Record (Ind. dem.).
Mr. Bryan still declares that he has not changed on the silver question since 1896. What darkness his prospects is that the American people have not changed on that question, either.

Shabby Discrimination.
Washington Post.
Nobody has accused Dick Croker of having a secret alliance with England. Yet he gives the bull pups of that country the preference over those which are born of humble and honest parents in the United States.

Wall Street Feels the Pulse.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Wall street is constantly feeling the pulse of the country and is quick to take alarm at the slightest indication of disorder in the system. A few weeks ago it diagnosed the political situation as unsettled and threatening and instantly recorded its opinion in a lessening of activity and a diminution of transactions. Since then the pulse of the country has responded more favorably to its touch and it now, to continue the metaphor, declares the patient convalescent. It has resumed its activity, in the confident expectation that McKinley will be re-elected.

The Voice Behind the Mask.
New York Tribune.

Let there be no mistake about it. What-ever the mask worn or the voice assumed, it is the same old popocratic party and the same old popocratic policy. The same popocratic designs against the prosperity and honor of the nation that we met and vanquished in 1896. Bryan, Altgeld and Croker—free silver, anarchy and corruption. Having failed to stampede the nation in the wild rush under their true colors, they now seek to inveigle us under false colors. But the only business they mean is the old business of clipped coins and a packed judicial bench. Those are the issues on which they are in earnest. In respect to them they "mean business."

Lame and Impotent Explanations.
Philadelphia Record (Ind. dem.).

Mr. Bryan is not helping the democratic cause very much in his repeated explanations concerning the lost trust. He insists that the directors of that rapacious monopoly are all republicans and that Croker and Mayor Van Wyck have nothing to do with its management. As Croker alleges that he has sold out his stock, Mr. Bryan says that he is "all right." But whether Croker has sold out or not, the question is: How did he get his block of shares? Was his stock given to him because of his good looks or because as the boss of Tammany he so exercised his power through the municipal authorities as to prevent competing companies from obtaining convenient landing facilities? There can be no monopolies like the ice trust except from favoritism of one kind or another. Most of the industrial trusts owe their existence to the favoritism of a spoils politics. The trust, he insists, is the property in municipal corruption under the nefarious rule of Croker.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING.

Striking Features of the Present Contest for the Presidency.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. rep.).
The most striking characteristic of the present presidential campaign is the absence of any of the usual political spectacles, even the lack of public enthusiasm and the ignoring of spectacular pageants. The blaring brass bands heading the uniformed clubs, the lurid pyrotechnics, the gaudy banners and pictured transparencies are not, as formerly, aggressively in evidence. They have been cast aside for any national campaign, they have disappeared.

It is just as well, or better, that they have disappeared. They cost a great deal of money to no apparent good purpose. They were not informing, and they were stupid, without containing any real educational value. Instead of them there are now public meetings, addressed by the leading statesmen and politicians of either of the great parties; there are thousands of tons of campaign "literature" sent into the homes of voters from coast to coast; the newspapers, press throughout the country discuss the great principles or policies in contention between the two parties. The present campaign is distinctively one of education. There is no political issue that is not being thrashed out by some of the ablest and most thoughtful men of the country. The people are learning politics hand over hand, and are being educated to understand the meaning of platforms and for what principles of government the opposing candidates respectively stand. The best thought, the most accurate and the most logical arguments are being addressed to voters from the stump, from the newspaper offices and from the "Literary Bureau" of the republican and democratic national committees.

The intelligence, rather than the prejudices of the people, is being appealed to by the leaders in the fight for McKinley and in the fight for Bryan. The tumultuous pageants, the strident music, the flaming banners taught nothing worth the knowing; but the most powerful speeches from the stump, the columns or pages of political news and comment published by newspapers, and the millions of campaign documents sent out by the national committees, are full of instruction. The voters cannot, if they would, escape the information which is daily showered upon them, and if on election day they shall not be well informed regarding the momentous government questions which they are to answer by their votes on the sixth of November, the fault will be theirs, and not that of the leaders of the campaign, who are doing the people a most admirable educational work.

Another gratifying characteristic of the new campaigning methods is the absence of the campaign libel, maligner and traducer. We need not go far back in our political history to find the fastidious and almost personal attacks which were made during the campaign in which they were opposing candidates for the presidency upon Blaine and Cleveland. No such coarse and vile attacks upon the private lives of the candidates would now be tolerated by the people, and Mr. Bryan, the latter, seeming to have lost his head recently, and Mr. Hanna have not always shown the greatest decorum of speech and dignity of discussion, they have not offended so seriously as many prominent speakers notoriously did in previous campaigns.

The methods of conducting a presidential contest have been improved in all ways, and this would not have been done had not the common sentiment of the country demanded it. The campaign of 1896 has been a rare and a clear one, a most informing and dignified one—such as all campaigns, the object of which is the popular choice of the chief magistrate of a great country, should be.

Two Eras of Hard Times

I place beside each other the following extracts from the messages of two democratic presidents, each supported by a democratic senate and house of representatives:

Message of James Buchanan, December 8, 1857: "With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth our manufacturers have suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth, with unusual invitation to safe investments and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side."

Message of Grover Cleveland, August 8, 1893: "With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative productions and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investments and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side."

The same democratic conditions faced two democratic presidents separated by an interval of a third of a century of republican rule and prosperity.

Valley, Neb. JAMES MITCHELL.

Labor's Own Verdict

So far as organized labor is concerned, it is but just to accept the opinion of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as a fair expression of the condition of labor from time to time. In his address before the meeting of the federation in December, 1898, President Gompers said:

"Since August we have been in the greatest industrial depression this country has ever experienced. It is no exaggeration to say that more than 5,000,000 of our fellow-tollers are without employment. Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood."

At the close of 1897, after the McKinley administration and the McKinley tariff had been fairly inaugurated, President Gompers said in his annual address to the meeting of the federation in December:

"That terrible period for the wage earners of the country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery, practically ended with the dawn of 1897."

To the annual assemblage of the federation last December President Gompers declared himself in the following emphatic terms:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. It is beyond question that the wages

of the organized workers have been increased."

Mr. Gompers is not a republican; in fact, four years ago he was a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as was well understood in this city, where he then resided. He is an anti-expansionist and is probably a supporter of Mr. Bryan, as he was four years ago. This fact, however, rather emphasizes than weakens his testimony.

In 1896, when McKinley was elected, the unemployed who would work if they had an opportunity numbered about 3,000,000. With the election of McKinley confidence came to business and enterprise, long paralyzed, awoke. The millions found employment and the labor of the country has never been so fully employed during so long a period as so good wages as it has been since the fall of 1897.

Such is the verdict of the official head of organized labor. Now, let the pay rolls speak. The official returns of 200 American factories in 1894 show that the names of 90,483 persons were on their pay rolls, who received \$40,803,888 as wages; in 1898 the same factories had 131,428 names on their pay rolls, who received a total of \$22,247,945; in 1899 the same factories employed 174,646 persons and paid them \$78,835,000 in wages. These are the figures that speak to men at the present time. Mr. McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity. Those who prefer certain prosperity to uncertainty will vote for McKinley.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There will be a united Irish party in the next British parliament for the first time since the days of Parnell. The divisions in the last unhappy episode of the home ruler's life were largely closed up in the parliament which dissolved September 25; they will disappear altogether in the one which convenes November 1 and John Redmond will have behind him a compact body of four-eighths of the Irish people, for any measure looking toward the interests of his people. A reunited front will be of value in the perennial effort to bring the Irish question to the fore, but the time does not seem propitious for an effective parliamentary agitation.

holding the balance of power, constitute about one-third of a minority which, with their full strength counted in, is still 132 votes short of the ministerial strength. It is apparent that military and imperial issues will have the center of the stage. That will involve the slightest or waiving of domestic issues, the Irish question among them.

It has been recently stated by Sir Alfred Milner that during the present week refugees from the Transvaal will be allowed to begin to return to their homes at the rate of about 1,000 per week. After a few weeks the number allowed to go up country on the railways will be increased. Sir Alfred estimates that at least three months will be required to repatriate those now waiting in Cape Colony and Natal. He accordingly deprecates any one coming to South Africa from England or elsewhere at present with the idea of at once reaching Johannesburg. Not till some time in January next will there be cars at the service of newcomers. After a time there will be employment in abundance, but just now for some months there will be nothing to do. Business will only gradually regain its former activity. Persons who have property in "the new colonies," or who are assured of employment immediately on their arrival there, or are able to support themselves without employment, may at once start for the Orange Free State or Transvaal, but they cannot be sure of going up at once on their arrival in South Africa.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, whose illness is so serious that his son, Oscar Gustavus, has just assumed the regency, is the only living ruler descendant from the many created by Napoleon. He is of that Bernadotte, some time marshal of France, who did not support the emperor in the hundred days that ended at Waterloo. He had been elected prince royal of Sweden by the Swedish states by mandate of Napoleon in 1818 and was then adopted by Charles XIII, who became king of Sweden and Norway in 1814 by the union of the two countries. Bernadotte succeeded him as Charles XIV in 1818 and his grandson, the sick King Oscar II, was born in 1829, succeeding to the throne in 1872. He has been a popular ruler, of no great vigor of mind or high purposes. In fact, just as he was a popular ruler, of no great vigor of mind or high purposes. In fact, just as he was a popular ruler, of no great vigor of mind or high purposes.

The scheme of establishing labor councils throughout France and all industrial and commercial communities, recently devised by M. Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce, has now been formally outlined by the ministry. These councils will be composed half of workmen and half of employers, elected respectively by the workmen and employers' unions. They will be instituted by decrees of the minister of commerce and set up in every region where conditions seem to call for their presence. Their object will be to inform the government of the interests of the workers, to mediate between the labor and the employers, to promote agreement between men and masters, to follow and call attention to the results of the protective legislation of labor and, finally, to furnish in the case of general conflict competent conciliators and arbitrators.

A Little Sky on Forecasts.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
Nothing is more solemn than the way the various election forecasts are put forth during these closing days of the campaign. Figures from both sides, as wide apart as the poles, are given with positive specification and about the only known truth in them is each side's denunciation of the other's forecast as "rot."

town elections in Connecticut the republicans increased their majorities compared with last year.

Four years ago the officers of the Chicago stock yards refused to permit the use of Exchange hall for the political meetings of either party, but this year this rule has been suspended and a large republican meeting, addressed by Judge Yates, was held within the stock yards.

Former Congressman Charles H. Page of Rhode Island, a democrat, says: "Bryan—I know Bryan. That's why I won't vote for him. I am just as good a democrat as I ever was, but Bryan is no democrat. I was with him in congress. I knew him there and I watched them all the populist tricks he had."

According to the estimate of the First Voters National Republican league, 3,000,000 young men will be eligible this year to cast their first presidential votes, or about 20 per cent of the full voting strength of the country. They base their estimate on the fact that by the census of 1890 there were in the United States in that year 2,506,043 young men of the ages of 21 to 24, inclusive.

CHAFF THAT CHEERS.

Detroit Journal: Sometimes the prick of conscience helps us to see the point.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I'm dead on to Joe Spiffin," exclaimed the High School Girl's brother.

Now did you become fatally superimposed upon Joseph Spiffin?" asked the High School Girl.

Indianapolis Journal: "Dolly, is your new young man intelligent?"

"Well, yes, he just about right; he doesn't understand politics any better than I do."

Chicago Post: "Poets," said the youth with long hair, "do not add to the world's happiness. They only add to the suffering of the world. Still, I would hesitate to advocate the Herod method of doing business. So long as we can't discriminate at that early age I am in favor of letting all babies live."

Washington Star: "Loyalty," remarked Senator Sorghum, "is one of my great characteristics. But you have been known to change your mind once or twice."

Philadelphia Press: "Now, tell me," said the kind-hearted woman, "you're a runaway, aren't you?"

"Yes, I am, ma'am, ter tell the truth," replied the young tramp. "Mother died so right, and one day I lit out and I run till I was done of doing business. So 'Poor boy! Couldn't go a step farther, eh, no? It was 'cause I couldn't go a stepmother."

TOM TACKLE.

Baltimore American.

Tom Tackle was a good man, who never thought of fear.

A quarterback came rushing by And tore from him an ear.

A fullback stopped him in a spurt, Before he could get away.

And ere they separated there A quarrelsome look came on.

But cheerfully he murmured: "Now, My good right arm is left."

And after one more sprint he was Off to his left hand benefit.

But cheerfully he murmured: "Now, My good right arm is left."

A center rush approached him with: "Your pardon, sir, I beg."

And in the tussle for the ball He pulled off Tom's right leg.

"Twas then his sweetheart said to him: 'With sorrow do I see'

The remnants of your handsome self— You are but half a man."

"And though I pity you